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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy with occasional showers. Temp. 45-55 (41-51). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (41-51).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (41-51). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (41-51).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



CIVILIAN CONTINGENT—This scene from a CBS newsfilm reportedly shows U.S. troops in civilian clothes on the ground at Phnom Penh airport after the Friday raid.

Defends Actions to Date

tennis Says U.S. Role in Cambodia May Grow

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP)—President Nixon, in his June 30 report on operations against Cambodia, said the United States may have to take a deeper role in Cambodia. He said the North Vietnamese have been "successful" there, but so the Pentagon is staying within limits of the Cooper-Church amendment, chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., of the Senate Armed Forces Committee said today.

Mr. Stennis said today, at a hearing before the committee, that the operations are going farther than we understood from the state of June 30," by President Nixon, Sen. Symington said, "Stennis and Sen. Symington" their statements after hearing Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird testify before the committee last session on his trip to Laos, with emphasis on the fact that the Cooper-Church amendment "is the introduction of a States ground combat into Cambodia or to provide a States military forces in Cambodia."

Glacial Drinks

Scotched on Rocks

KRISTINEKAS, Sweden, Jan. 27 (UPI)—A three-man expedition sent by a Stockholm restaurant to get glacier ice for its drinks escaped with bruises yesterday when their helicopter was smashed by winds against a 4,500-foot-high Knebnaka Mountain here in Sweden's northernmost wilds, police reported.

The helicopter was damaged beyond repair and wreckage was spread all over the mountainside, the police said.

The crew was to dig ice from the glacier for the restaurant's planned "Arctic Week" drinks.

rael Gives Jarring Reply to Egypt's 6-Point Proposal

TED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 27 (UPI)—Israel today delivered a jarring reply to Egypt's six-point proposal for a Middle East settlement, saying the proposal is "not realistic" and "not acceptable" to Israel.

The Egyptian government said the Israeli reply is "sufficiently constructive" and "an appeal from the UN for an extension of the cease-fire is expected to be issued next week."

The appeal could come from Secretary-General U. Thant, Mr. Jarring, or from the Big Four powers, the United States, Russia, Britain and France.

The Arab states, which favor Big Four involvement in the Middle East, are reported to prefer that the appeal come from them.

Following reception of the Israeli reply, Mr. Jarring, the secretary-general and the representatives of the Big Four were expected to launch into intensive consultations to decide on the final form of the appeal.

Ambassadors of the Big Four were scheduled to meet today, but the Israeli reply was delivered too late to be submitted to them in time.

Later today, Egypt complained to Mr. Thant that Israel violated the Suez Canal cease-fire today and Jan. 20.

In a letter to Mr. Thant, Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat said both incidents involved U.S.-built Phantom jets. He added that the incidents had been reported to the head of the UN's peace-keeping force in the Middle East, Maj. Gen. Emilio Sialmas.

U.S. Admits Unit Went to Phnom Penh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—The Nixon administration today admitted dressing American troops in civilian clothes on a mission to the Phnom Penh airport, despite the fact that the introduction of troops and advisers into Cambodia had been barred by Congress.

But the administration insisted that there had been no violations by the men—15 to 20 military personnel—who went in to pick up two damaged helicopters and take them to South Vietnam for repairs.

The decision to dress the men in civilian clothes was made by the U.S. ambassador in Phnom Penh, and Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said today that he did not think much of the idea, feeling that it had needlessly complicated the administration's credibility problem.

"As far as I'm concerned," Mr. Laird told reporters after testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, "I would recommend most strongly that they [the men on such missions] wear uniforms."

"This was a request, however," of the ambassador, and I understand the commanders lived up to the ambassador's request, I'm checking into that matter."

Mr. Laird was the first to tell newsmen that the decision to dress the men in civilian clothes was made by the ambassador, Mr. McNamara, the State Department confirmed today, saying that the ambassador normally had discretion in these matters and that his decision was approved by the administration in Washington.

Civilian Clothes

The Americans, dressed in civilian clothes but carrying side arms, were seen at Phnom Penh airport on Monday night and photographed by a Columbia Broadcasting System television camera team.

The Pentagon said the Americans' mission was to retrieve two damaged helicopters—apparently among those damaged in the Communist attack on the airport last Friday.

The incident raised fresh questions about a possible violation of the congressional ban on the use of American ground forces in Cambodia, which both President Nixon and Mr. Laird have repeatedly pledged would be strictly maintained.

At the State Department, spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said Mr. Swank's order to have 15 to 20 American helicopter crewmen wear civilian clothes was regarded as a "prudent" act, because of the restrictions on sending U.S. ground troops or advisers into Cambodia.

The ambassador, Mr. McCloskey said, "is obviously reluctant to leave the impression that the United States has introduced persons from the military who are prohibited from being there under the law."

Mr. McCloskey said it was "legal" to send in helicopters to rescue damaged aircraft. But the spokesman's statement left unexplained why the helicopter crews were half-dressed as civilians. The men wore combat boots and carried weapons, which made them readily identifiable to any observer as something other than tourists—especially when they were stepping out of huge Chinook helicopters.

Some State Department officials are believed to be worried about the Pentagon's declaration that Americans may be sent to deliver arms to Cambodia and to teach Cambodians how to use them.

Defense officials insist that the role is that of an instructor and not an adviser, who they claim would accompany local troops into combat. The view in some quarters at the State Department, however, was that these are questionable definitions.

Mansfield Sees Woes For Nixon On Tax-Sharing, Reorganization

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP)—Speaking for the Democratic leadership of the 92d Congress, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield last night forecast serious trouble for President Nixon's revenue-sharing and government reorganization plans, and for a reported plan to increase military spending.

Sen. Mansfield, a Montana Democrat, said the "revenue-sharing" proposal to distribute federal tax money to the states for unrestricted purposes was "a possibly dangerous procedure to follow," though he said the plan should receive a full hearing.

He looked more favorably on Mr. Nixon's drive to reorganize and consolidate U.S. federal departments, calling it "a step in the right direction." But he said he guessed that in the end Congress will bow to lobby group pressure and turn it down.

Sen. Mansfield also announced that he will reintroduce his controversial resolution calling for the withdrawal of American troops from Europe. He said he wanted half of the about 300,000 GIs pulled out.

He listed the withdrawal in such numbers as the No. 1 objective of U.S. foreign policy in the next two years, along with a complete pull-out from Indochina.

Sen. Mansfield was strongly negative toward the reported \$3 billion increase in U.S. military spending, to a total of \$75 billion per year. He said such a proposal would encounter considerable opposition in Congress and added: "We just can't keep on spending money like that when we have all these problems at home."

He spoke out in a televised conversation with four network correspondents, presented as a public service by the television networks and billed as a Democratic answer to the President's State of the Union address.

Vote on Chairman

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, Senate Democrats, exercising a new prerogative, voted formal approval yesterday of all committee chairmen for the new Congress. Strict seniority—no vote—governed the choices in the past.

In a second minor reform, Sen. Mansfield announced a decision to hold regular monthly meetings of the Democratic caucus. He said any Democratic senator could submit items for consideration.

Sen. Fred R. Harris, D., Okla., a leader in efforts to change the Senate's party procedures, welcomed the changes but said he will not support them.

The chairman were approved by a single voice vote, but Sen. Mansfield said that there could have been a separate ballot on any individual chairman if the point had been raised.

In the TV interview, Sen. Mansfield took a low-key tone and used syndicated and even praise of Mr. Nixon with opposition on some specific issues. He repeatedly turned aside invitations to take partisan swings at the President.

As for Democratic party alternatives, Sen. Mansfield declared: "It's pretty hard for the Democrats to get together on any kind of a program, but we do our best."

On the other hand, he criticized the Indochina war, was emphatic in his concern about current U.S. military moves there. He declared that Mr. Nixon had distorted the intent of Congress by allowing close air support by U.S. craft there. On the other hand, he praised the President for continuing to withdraw American ground troops from South Vietnam. The American involvement in Vietnam, he said, is "moving in the right direction—out."



TRAFFIC STOPPER—West German President Gustav Heinemann receiving a warm welcome from the workers of an electric factory in West Berlin, where the president went for a four-day visit to the city. The East German government has resumed its super-highway harassment tactics to protest the presence of Mr. Heinemann there.

As CDU Assails Brandt's Ostpolitik

Reds Resume Autobahn Harassment

By Lawrence Fellows

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik suffered heavy body blows from two directions today, one from the opposition and the other from Communist East German border guards, who have again stopped traffic from crossing their country to reach isolated West Berlin.

The East German move was apparently a protest against the visit that West German President Gustav Heinemann is paying West Berlin.

He went there by air this morning for a four-day stay, and this morning the Helmsdorf crossing point on the superhighway was closed to traffic there for the 110-mile drive through East Germany to Berlin.

The emotion-charged issue of Ostpolitik became the central theme at the three-day congress held in Dusseldorf by the main opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union.

Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, opening the congress Monday, called the policy of Ostpolitik "a policy of adventure without any compelling necessity."

Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democrats' parliamentary floor leader and a front-running contender, with Mr. Kiesinger, for the party leadership, returned to the attack yesterday, calling Ostpolitik "a policy of weakness."

The East Germans, for their part, feel their existence threatened by Mr. Brandt's policy of détente, especially when other countries in the Communist bloc show signs of accepting West German credits and technical assistance, and thereby giving the West German a role among Communists in solving problems of German policy.

The Russians, like the Poles, have signed a non-aggression pact with Chancellor Brandt and they are anxious to have the treaties ratified. But Mr. Brandt has said this will have to wait until the situation for West Berlin is improved, including the problems of access.

The East Germans have claimed this is their prerogative, as access has to be through sovereign East German territory.

Major Klaus Schultze of West Berlin angrily denounced the harassment today, and suggested that the Russians were doing nothing to prevent it.

"What is now being done here with the apparent connivance of representatives of the Soviet Union is a miserable recourse to the methods of the cold war," the mayor said.

Today, the Russians protested to the Western Allies against the trip planned to West Berlin tomorrow by state parliamentarians of the Free Democratic party, Mr. Brandt's coalition partners Saturday, Mr. Brandt is due to visit West Berlin, too.

British Protest Incursions

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Britain has protested to the Soviet Union about the unauthorized incursion of two Soviet military helicopters into West German airspace near Helmsdorf yesterday, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

The helicopters entered for two periods of about ten minutes each yesterday morning and were escorted out by helicopter of the West German frontier service.

Gen. Amin Charges Tanzania Prepares to Invade Uganda

KAMPALA, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Jet fighters swept low over Kampala this afternoon and troops were reported digging in at Entebbe International Airport as the new military regime reacted to intelligence reports of an impending attack from Tanzania.

Maj. Gen. Idi Amin, who overthrew President Milton Obote in a military coup Monday, told reporters this morning he had received intelligence reports that Tanzania troops were preparing to attack Uganda.

The attack was requested by Mr. Obote—who is now in Dar es Salaam—and the troops are armed with modern Chinese weapons, Gen. Amin said.

Asked at a press conference this afternoon how seriously he took these reports, Gen. Amin declared, "They are not rumors. You don't get smoke without fire."

"If any troops cross into Uganda to try to interfere in our internal affairs we will fight... and I am sure we will defend Uganda effectively," Gen. Amin declared.

He said the new military government is firmly in control of the entire country.

[Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere flew into Dar es Salaam tonight to an enthusiastic welcome after cutting short his state visit to India because of the Uganda coup. Students waved banners reading, "Africa cannot be ruled by armed robbers" and "Give us arms to fight." (Along the eight-mile route to town there were large, cheering crowds—one of the biggest demonstrations seen in the capital for some years.)

President Nyerere was believed to have gone straight to meet Mr. Obote.

[Earlier Tanzania's Second Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa was quoted by newspapers as saying the reports of a planned attack on Uganda were "absolutely rubbish."]

70 to 200 Dead

At his press conference tonight, Gen. Amin declined to say how many people died during the military takeover. Reports circulating here have put the number of dead from 70 to more than 200.

Police Chief Edward Oryema told the same press conference he had no final report of casualties.

Asked about a statement by Mr. Obote giving him 24 hours to step down, Gen. Amin said, "He can come back to Uganda as a citizen, but never as president."

An eyewitness said troops were digging trenches at Entebbe Airport.

Life in Kampala was otherwise back to normal today, with shops open and children at school.

In his first foreign-policy statement, Gen. Amin pledged his belief in the United Nations, the Commonwealth—which he said Uganda will not leave—and the Organization of African Unity.

He said Uganda will honor all treaties concluded by the former regime and will seek good relations with all countries.

When Belgium was occupied by the Germans, the British government seized the British travel business and turned over its assets to the Custodian for Enemy Property. Its operations were turned over to the four British railway companies existing at that time.

With the nationalization of the railways in 1949 by the first postwar Labor government, Cook's went to public ownership. The company traces its origin to a railway excursion organized from Leicester to a temperance meeting in Loughborough, about 15 miles away, by the secretary of the South Midland Temperance Association, Thomas Cook. The company flourished in the mid-nineteenth century, but in recent years it has lost ground to the operators of package tours for mass travel and to more aggressive organizations such as American Express.

Tories Book Thomas Cook Agency for Sale

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Jan. 27 (NYT)—The Conservative government confirmed today its intention of selling to private enterprise Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., one of the most famous names in international travel.

The agency, which was founded in 1841, is owned by the government since World War II. Its sale will be in accord with the current Conservative policy of reducing the government's participation in the economy.

Already the government has decided to sell 206 state-owned pubs, taverns and hotels, most of them in Carlisle in the north of England. This ownership dates from World War I. In addition, the government has pledged to reduce the scope of such nationalized industries as steel and coal by selling off peripheral operations.

Announcing the latest government move, John Peyton, minister for transport industries, said: "I have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why the government should continue to be involved in the travel agency business."

No buyer is immediately apparent, although approaches have already been made by both British and foreign interests. The value of the business, including its prestigious name, is estimated to be \$38 million to \$48 million. However, profits have been unimpressive.

The 1969 figures showed revenues of \$391 million, of which \$216 million was accounted for by travel bookings and \$178 million by travelers' check purchases.

Profits before taxes, however, were only \$2.6 million. Cook's is held by the government through the Transport Holding Company, a part of the nationalized railways system. Two other travel agencies owned by the company, Lunn-Poly and Pickfords Travel Services, will also be sold.

All three agencies will be sold as going businesses, the government said. Thus, all existing bookings made through the agencies will be honored.

The government acquisition arose because of the war. Just before the war, the private owners of Cook's sold it to International Wagon-Lite, which was based in Brussels.

When Belgium was occupied

Slated for Private Enterprise

by the Germans, the British government seized the British travel business and turned over its assets to the Custodian for Enemy Property. Its operations were turned over to the four British railway companies existing at that time.

Vatican Is Using U.S. Radio In Bid to Halt Guinea Deaths

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Vatican is using U.S. Embassy communications to contact its envoys in Africa and ask them to help in an effort to stop the executions in Guinea, Vatican sources said today.

The sources said the U.S. Embassy in Rome had agreed to permit the Vatican to make its appeal over its own radio communications system, which can contact almost immediately any American ambassador on the African continent.

The Vatican is asking its diplomats to urge African governments to put pressure on the Guinean regime of President Sekou Touré.

"A people's court" in Guinea has sentenced 24 persons, 24 in all, to death on charges arising out of an alleged mercenary-led invasion of the country last November. Reports said at least four already have been hanged in a carnival atmosphere in various parts of Guinea.

Situation Termed Urgent

The sources said such use by the Vatican of American communications facilities was extremely rare, perhaps unprecedented. It was decided to use them, the sources said, because of the extreme urgency of the situation.

The Vatican made use of its own communications in the Pope's highly publicized appeal for clemency in the case of six condemned Basque separatists in Spain. It resorted to third-nation diplomats in transmitting the Pope's appeal for the Soviet government to spare the lives of those sentenced in the Leningrad trial.

The Vatican also can reach its diplomats by calling them over Vatican radio, but in this case officials wanted to keep their diplomatic maneuvering as secret as possible, the sources added.

The American Embassy grants use of its facilities only in humanitarian causes in which no alternative or viable means of communication exists, the sources said. This was considered to be such a case.

Execution Reported

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 27 (AP)—Radio Conakry announced the hanging today of "an element of the fifth column which participated in the aggression of Nov. 22." The public execution took place at Kindia, about 60 miles north-east of Conakry, the radio announcement said. The identity of the person executed was not given.

Husak Widens His Power as Czech Leader

Takes New Job With Blast at West

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak today was elected new chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, an organization including all authorized political parties, clubs and professional groups. He succeeded Evzen Erban. The addition of the National Front post to Mr. Husak's political functions came at the front's nationwide conference in Prague. The session followed a meeting yesterday in which the front's president in a hard-line move ousted from the front the Union of Czech Scientists, for alleged deviationist leadership.

It was not immediately known whether Mr. Erban, who is a member of the powerful 11-member Communist party presidium, would be given another important post in the hierarchy. Mr. Husak said that the whole National Front was supporting the policy of the Communist party. Representatives of the other Communist-dominated parties, the trade union and additional organizations within the National Front did just that, reaffirming their allegiance to the Communist leadership.

Loyal Tie to Russia
Mr. Husak said: "To be a Socialist patriot, to love one's country, means also loyalty to the ties of alliance with the Soviet Union, because this is the guarantee of world peace, and the guarantee of our national freedom and state sovereignty."

Appealing for reconciliation with Czechoslovak intellectuals, Mr. Husak denounced as the "standard of enemies" Western reports of a "poisonous anti-intellectualism."

He admitted, however, that many "mistakes of the intelligentsia were fired from their jobs during the recent purges throughout Czechoslovakia. He said this was "not because somebody was a member of the intelligentsia but because of the way they acted toward the Socialist setup and policy of our party."

They're Needed
He declared that these purges have not changed the Czechoslovak regime, and that he is not using the intelligentsia but also in expanding their ranks."

Mr. Husak also said again that the long-postponed Czechoslovak elections would be held this year, "as far as possible." The last Czechoslovak elections were in 1964, when the Communist regime declared that its single state of candidates had won 99 percent support. The Soviet invasion forced postponement of the 1968 elections, at which voters had been expected to have the right to choose between opposing candidates. This year is expected to see a return to the single state.

Oil Exporting Nations, Firms Ready to Bargain on Prices

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Thanks to a delicate compromise, oil producing nations and international companies can now begin bargaining over how much more these nations will be paid for their oil, informed sources said today.

The breakthrough was confirmed with word that the United front of companies who conduct separate but simultaneous negotiations in the very near future with various regional members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Now that a threat of an immediate cutoff of oil supplies has been averted after more than a week of diplomatic haggling, bargaining sessions on the substantial questions of rent here tomorrow between companies and six Persian Gulf states—Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar.

Other Negotiations
Similar negotiations are expected to be held shortly thereafter in Libya, whose revolutionary government spearheaded last year's successful drive for greater revenues for all ten OPEC members.

Other discussions are planned with Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia, the remaining members of OPEC, which claims to provide 88 percent of the non-Communist world's oil exports.

In practical terms, the compromise is expected to be reflected in the Persian Gulf states' demand for relatively reasonable revenue hikes, far removed from the whopping 50-cents-a-barrel increase reported by an Algerian newspaper to represent the producers' position. Such moderation is calculated to limit price rises passed onto inflation-plagued consumers in Japan and Western Europe, which rely on the Persian Gulf for 90 percent of their oil supplies, respectively.

For Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran, Western political and military ties—and fears of Algerian and Libyan radicalism—were also believed to be major factors causing moderation.

The basic compromise involved subtle, but crucial, concessions by the companies which first met here last week hamstringing by mutually contradictory negotiating instructions.

Basically, the companies dropped demands for a global five-year settlement with all OPEC members designed to stop Libya's "leapfrogging" demands. Instead, the companies accepted a less ambitious goal of trying to obtain "interrelated" accords with producing countries.

Led by Iran, the Persian Gulf states were reported to have accepted wording which in practice acknowledges the "inter-relationship" although an OPEC resolution in December committed them to purely regional negotiations.

Realizing that demand was rising and tanker tonnage in shortage, Libya last year extracted handsome revenue increases from the independent American firms which do much of their business there and, thus, are more vulnerable than major companies with diversified worldwide interests.

In an effort to stop Libya from leading another round of price increases, the independent companies joined the major ones in creating the united front on Jan. 16.

Libyan leaders were said to be still recovering from the shock occasioned when independent companies firmly turned down the Tripoli government's demand for more revenue.

Flight	From	Destination	Time	Remarks
BA 001	London	New York	11:00	On time
BA 002	New York	London	11:30	On time
BA 003	London	Paris	12:00	On time
BA 004	Paris	London	12:30	On time
BA 005	London	Frankfurt	13:00	On time
BA 006	Frankfurt	London	13:30	On time
BA 007	London	Amsterdam	14:00	On time
BA 008	Amsterdam	London	14:30	On time
BA 009	London	Brussels	15:00	On time
BA 010	Brussels	London	15:30	On time
BA 011	London	Geneva	16:00	On time
BA 012	Geneva	London	16:30	On time
BA 013	London	Zurich	17:00	On time
BA 014	Zurich	London	17:30	On time
BA 015	London	Munich	18:00	On time
BA 016	Munich	London	18:30	On time
BA 017	London	Stuttgart	19:00	On time
BA 018	Stuttgart	London	19:30	On time
BA 019	London	Düsseldorf	20:00	On time
BA 020	Düsseldorf	London	20:30	On time

NO GO—The arrivals board at Heathrow showing the REA flights stranded on the ground by the walkout.

The Unions' Battle of Britain: 2 Strikes On, 1 Off, 3 Loom

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Britain got one bit of good trade-union news and three new strike threats today as it entered the second—perhaps crucial—week of its first postal-communications walkout and began the second day of a strike against British European Airways.

The new strike warnings came from ambulance crews, shipyard employees in Scotland and iron workers.

The good news involved a non-strike—the refusal of ground crews of British Overseas Airways Corp. to follow their BEA counterparts' example and walkout for higher wages.

A stoppage at BOAC had been expected to follow the work stoppage which yesterday grounded BEA, second behind BOAC in size among British state-owned airlines. But at a meeting of 4,000 BOAC ground staff this afternoon, militants urging a strike were shouted down.

Troubled for Months
The trouble that grounded BEA had been simmering for months. Ground staff of both BEA and BOAC had been on a slowdown since before Christmas to support their demand for a 12 percent pay rise.

The airline managements had refused to offer more than 4.5 percent. This was in line with the policy of other state enterprises that have been under government orders to fight inflation.

The trouble came to a head at BEA when 28 engineers were ordered to speed up engine overhauls. The men insisted on sticking to their slowdown, and they were fired immediately.

The ground-staff unions then called the strike which today left BEA virtually without a plane flying out of Britain. A similar situation had been developing at BOAC. But at today's meeting, not only was a strike rejected but workers decided to call off their slowdown as well.

The decision was regarded as at least a partial victory for the official Conservative government policy of getting tough with wage demands.

Mailmen's Warning
In the postal strike, union leaders said this second week "will really hurt." They said they were concentrating their attention on hurting the country's businessmen.

Trainman Sees Red, Shares It

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Everybody saw red on the London-Tilbury rail line today, starting with the signalman who got fed up waiting for a replacement after his eight-hour shift was finished.

The unidentified signalman switched all his signals to red, looked up and went home. Passengers seethed as trains braked to a halt and a jam built up. The lights were red for two hours before officials got the trains moving again on the line to Tilbury, 30 miles from London.

British rail said there would be an inquiry, but "There was nothing to stop him from going home once he had finished his shift and there is not a lot we can do about it."

"We can go on indefinitely and it is the businessmen we are after now," said Tom Jackson, general secretary of the 230,000-member Postal Workers Union. "I am trying to stop the traffic by rail."

A spokesman said only a fraction of the 35 million letters mailed daily were getting through, mostly by private agencies formed since the Jan. 30 start of the strike of mailmen seeking a 15 percent wage hike.

Ambulance workers said a walkout in Wales today over the firing of nine members of the Federation of Ambulance Personnel would spread to London tomorrow and remain in effect 48 hours.

Medical officials had no immediate comment on the strike threat.

In Glasgow, 3,800 boiler-makers at the Swan Hunter shipyards on the Tyne voted to strike Feb. 2 if no pay settlement is reached. This could tie up the entire shipbuilding industry on the Tyne at a time when order books for 1971 are particularly thin and income prospects dim.

The national executive committee of Britain's second largest union, the Amalgamated Engineering and Foundryworkers' Federation, voted overwhelmingly to call a series of one-day work stoppages in protest against the government's legislation to curb unions and block wildcat strikes. The anti-strike bill is now the subject of stormy debate in Parliament.

Despite the BEA strike, an airline spokesman said tonight that none of its 12,500 passengers due to have flown today had been stranded. "Foreign airlines have taken passengers going abroad and British Rail has taken those inside the country," he said.

The strike's postal "pirates" today decided to pool their efforts. At a meeting called by Lady Birdwood, who last week founded a citizens' union to beat strikes, the biggest strike-time private postal services discussed a plan to set up a standard payment and service system for the whole country.

The post office's acting chairman, Bill Rumbold, warned today that large firms using their own transport and linking up with other organizations for mail delivery might continue to do so after the strike.

People are finding ways and means of dealing with mail, he said, "and we may be in danger of losing eight million items of mail a year."

The strike has reportedly cost the post office some 34 million (£9.5 million) to date in lost revenues.

Oistrakh Won't Go to Salzburg Unless Rostropovich Can, Too

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—David Oistrakh, the Russian violinist, said today he would perform at the Salzburg Easter Festival this spring only if cellist Mstislav Rostropovich is allowed to come with him.

"If my friends come to Salzburg, I will also come," Mr. Oistrakh told the Vienna newspaper Die Presse, in an interview in Salzburg, where he is playing now. He, Mr. Rostropovich and Russian pianist Evladiy Richter are to play the Beethoven Triple Concerto at Salzburg in the spring.

According to sources in Moscow and abroad, Mr. Rostropovich has been banned from performing abroad since he gave shelter to Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn and issued a statement condemning Soviet government policy toward Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

But Mr. Oistrakh said there "is no such exaggeration in the West."

Britain Balks On Payments To Euratom

EEC Unit's Activities In Past Questioned

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP)—Britain objected today to paying for the past activities of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), an organization that has been in the doldrums for several years.

The objection came at a meeting between the deputies of the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community and Britain's negotiator, Ambassador Sir Con O'Neill. He told the six member countries that Britain did not feel it should pay, when it joins the community, for the knowledge acquired through Euratom. This is one of the conditions proposed by the EEC.

Sir Con asserted that either Euratom's knowledge was "obsolete" or it was "public knowledge."

One-Year Transition
Britain has asked a one-year transition period to adapt its nuclear research policy for peaceful purposes to the EEC's.

Britain is also willing to accept the rules of the Euratom treaty, he said, and would accept agreements Euratom had concluded with non-member countries.

Britain would submit its nuclear installations to the Euratom inspection system and accept whatever agreement was reached on international inspection between Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Association, based in Vienna.

Britain also asked for a five-year period to adapt to the EEC's fiscal system, from purchasing tax to the EEC's value-added tax system.

Sir Con stressed that the EEC's purchase tax system, applied at the wholesale stage, affected about 20-25 percent on consumers' expenditure, while the added national tax would add about 100 percent to consumers' expenditure.

Losses to the British treasury were foreseen if a rapid switch from one system to the other were required.

The next meeting of British and EEC deputies was set for Feb. 9-10.

Poland Cuts Price of Sausage In Effort to Appease Workers

WARSAW, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Polish government cut the price of sausage today but told restive workers it has no money to meet all their demands now.

Sausage is a staple of the Polish diet, and the price cut was an attempt to take some of the sting out of the food-price increases that touched off rioting last month.

A variety called "popular sausage" went down from 52 slots (22.16) to 48 slots (22.12 per kilo (2.2 pounds)). But newspaper reports of the Baltic visit of new Communist party leader Edward Giersek indicated that things are not going to get much better very soon.

The reports and Mr. Giersek's visit to Gdansk (Danzig) and Szczecin (Stettin) over the weekend told shipyard workers there: "We ask you to understand that neglect in this [economic] field is so great that it is impossible to fix."

U.S. MPs Detain Soviet Military Car in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Jan. 27 (UPI)—U.S. Military Police detained a Soviet military mission car and its three occupants on a Frankfurt street this morning for more than four hours after the vehicle entered a restricted area, the Army said.

A statement said the car was stopped at 5 a.m. near the Army's Dräke-Kaserne on Frankfurt's north side.

"Shortly before, the Soviet vehicle had been sighted by a Military Police patrol within an area on the outskirts of the city that was restricted for travel by Soviet mission personnel," the statement said.

The Russian car, carrying two officers and a driver, was boxed in by U.S. patrol vehicles on the busy Homburger Landstrasse, while morning rush hour traffic was diverted around the area.

The Army statement said the car and its occupants were released at 9:30 a.m.



RED-HEADED—An 82-mm shell streaks out of a mortar manned by Cambodian soldiers during an encounter with Communist forces during the fighting for Pich Nil Pass.

"Dissolute, Depraved"

Hanoi Jails Pop Musical Unit Influenced by Western Styles

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Jan. 27.—The only known pop musical group in North Vietnam has folded after had reviews.

Phan Thang Toan and the Bad Elements are in jail, convicted of strutting a musical beat that encouraged young boys and girls to lead a "dissolute, depraved and orgy-like way of life."

The decision was rendered early this month by the Hanoi Municipal People's Court. The trial proceedings were carried in the straight-talking newspaper Hanoi Moi (Hanoi Today) of Jan. 12, a copy of which has just emerged from North Vietnam.

The story makes it clear that Mr. Toan and his seven companions were hardly beating out rock, although they seem to have sometimes hit a fair copy.

They were mainly playing and singing the soulful sound that the youngsters of Saigon call New Music, a combination of French-influenced Vietnamese love ballads played against a background of popular music. It is something like the style of the late Edith Piaf.

Hanoi Moi's trial correspondent called it "melancholy, heart-rending, provocative and romantic. By the ideological standards of Hanoi, this is obviously bad—had enough by Hanoi's laws to get Mr. Toan a 15-year sentence. The other sentences ranged down to 18 months.

It was the first such musical case publicized in North Vietnam, so far as Hanoi-watchers in Saigon can recall. It followed the recent past, however, of crackdowns on young offenders called "cowboys" and indicated that Hanoi, too, is having trouble with a generation gap.

"Decadent" Old Man
Mr. Toan was no teeny-bopper but a "decadent" old man of 37 who once served in the French Army and confessed to dreaming of life in France, the United States or Saigon.

Hanoi Moi said that Mr. Toan gathered around himself a number of "bad elements" and formed a band, ostensibly to play at wedding engagements parties.

The group, according to the newspaper, snuggled in records from Saigon, copied others from Saigon radio stations and industriously imitated the manner in which the songs were sung.

"They held frequent musical parties in places decorated so as to look mysterious," the paper added, indicating that perhaps the psychedelic poster has also penetrated Hanoi's ideological guard.

Notices to Parents
The court made it plain that the case was intended as a notice to "parents, schoolteachers, youth and women's groups and comrades at all levels of the state administration to realize that greater attention should be given to the education of teen-agers who like to band together, prefer play to work, skip school, leave their jobs and their families and who are fond of eccentric styles of dress and communist acts of hoodlums."

After all this, anyone was wondering just what Mr. Toan and his Bad Elements were playing the court made a discouraging note. It said that the evidence—consisting of the "depraved reactionary cultural works of the defendants"—would be destroyed.

© Los Angeles Times

Sen. Fulbright Is Host at Lunch For Juan Carlos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was host today at a luncheon for Prince Juan Carlos, heir-apparent to the Spanish throne.

Sen. Fulbright described the luncheon as a "purely social affair" and said no business was seriously discussed. He described the meeting as cordial and said he found the prince to be an "attractive man and very articulate and knowledgeable."

Sen. Fulbright has been extremely critical of the extension of an agreement covering U.S. bases in Spain and of U.S. commitments to the Franco regime.

He said today, however, that he had not attempted any serious discussion, and the subject of the bases had not come up.

Intelsat-4 Reaches Stationary Orbit
CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 27 (AP)—Intelsat-4, the world's largest communication satellite, was put into stationary orbit high above the earth today.

A radio signal from the ground joined the 8,000-pound Intelsat-4 out of an elliptical orbit and put it into a stationary position about 23,000 miles above the equator. Ground controllers planned to guide it slowly westward for several days to a precise position about halfway between Africa and South America.

Fighting Near Phnom Penh

Allies Move Back to Offense As Tet New Year Truce Ends

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Allied troops in Vietnam moved back into offensive operations tonight at the end of a Lunar New Year cease-fire.

In Cambodia, where no Lunar New Year truce was in effect, fighting was reported continuing 18 miles south of Phnom Penh.

Military spokesmen in Saigon reported 26 major clashes during the 24-hour allied cease-fire which ended at 6 p.m., but said there were at least 37 truce violation incidents initiated by Communist troops.

Portions of the incidents involved American, the spokesman said, with seven causing casualties on both sides. A total of three Americans were reported wounded while U.S. troops reported killing four Communists.

The American casualties compared with three GIs killed and 26 wounded during last year's Tet New Year cease-fire.

"Enemy Initiated" Incidents
A four-day truce called by the Communists was still in effect. The South Vietnamese government reported tonight a total of 30 "enemy-initiated" incidents against government troops and civilians since the truce began yesterday. Twenty-three of these incidents occurred during the allied cease-fire.

A total of 35 South Vietnamese troops, officials and civilians were reported killed and 44 were wounded, according to the military radio in Saigon. The radio said six Communist soldiers were killed by government forces during the cease-fire.

In Cambodia, fighting near the town of Sear, 18 miles south of Phnom Penh, was reported last night and today.

Reports from the scene said a government column pushed into the town today with 12 to 15-year-old Cambodian soldiers in the front ranks firing rocket launchers and hurling grenades as they advanced.

High command spokesmen reported six Communists killed and eight Cambodian soldiers wounded in the night and day of fighting, but field reports told of additional Communist casualties being dragged from the battlefield and numerous blood trails.

Phnom Penh was quiet today after two terrorist blasts in the downtown area yesterday. A dust-to-dust curfew remained in effect.

Tanks in the Streets
Tanks were posted at street corners and scores of blocks were cordoned off in the Cambodian capital today as Premier Lon Nol, chief of State, Chheng Heng and other ranking officials participated in a funeral procession for the former chief Buddhist monk in Cambodia, Hout Tai.

Three days of ceremonies which will culminate with the monk's cremation are being held to coincide with the Lunar New Year period. Worried officials have cut off the flow of traffic from the countryside for fear of Communist infiltration during the rites.

In Saigon, the U.S. military command announced that the first U.S. forces.

At International Court

S. Africa Offers Plebiscite On South-West Africa Mandate

THE HAGUE, Jan. 27 (AP)—South Africa proposed today to the International Court of Justice that a plebiscite be held in South-West Africa to determine if the inhabitants there want to continue to be administered by South Africa or not.

The proposal was made in a letter by an agent for the South African government, who made wide distribution of the proposal to other organizations.

A United Nations resolution in 1966 called for an end to the mandate dating from World War I under which South Africa has administered the mineral-rich South-West Africa territory. The principal reason for the call was that the administration is the apartheid policy that many countries claim prevents a fair government for South-West Africans. Legal representatives of South Africa.

The court is handling a UN Security Council request for a report on the continued presence of South Africa in South Africa.

The court is also holding a session to hear representatives of South Africa on the question of the entitlement of South Africa to an end to the mandate.

Yesterday South Africa moved to the court against the UN to hold closed hearings consistent with the basic principle of justice.

Earlier, the South African team had pressed the case for a public session on South Africa's arguments in favor of appointment of a South African judge, but the court refused.

Quarrel Over Boycott
FORT LAMU, Chad, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Leaders from Chad speaking Africa and Chad met here today for a conference at which they will thrash their bitter quarrel over who to support in the South African election.

Statements made by some of the delegation leaders indicated a bitter split over the issue. Bedel Bokassa, president of Central African Republic, dictated that the two-day session to start tomorrow will approve a common resolution phrased in broad terms.

Cosmonauts in Egypt
CAIRO, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, and her husband, cosmonaut Nikolaiy, arrived here yesterday from Moscow for a day visit. They were accompanied by other Soviet space experts.

They were met by Egyptian officials and taken to a hotel. They will stay here for a few days before returning to Moscow.

Tereshkova is the first woman to travel in space, and her husband, Nikolaiy, is the first man to travel in space. They were both part of the Soviet space program.

They were accompanied by other Soviet space experts, including cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, who was the first man to travel in space.

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WEATHER

ALGAEVE	0 F	50 F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8 F	48 F	Rain
ANAKA	8 F	48 F	Cloudy
ATHENS	10 F	50 F	Sunny
BELGRADE	10 F	50 F	Very cloudy
BELMONT	10 F	50 F	Partly cloudy
BELMONT	10 F	50 F	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	7 F	45 F	Rain
BUDAPEST	7 F	45 F	Very cloudy
CAIRO	18 F	64 F	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	17 F	63 F	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4 F	39 F	Rain
COSTA RICA	18 F	64 F	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	7 F	45 F	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	5 F	41 F	Rain
FLORENCE	14 F	57 F	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	14 F	57 F	Rain
GENEVA	4 F	40 F	Shower
HELSINKI	2 F	36 F	Rain
ISTANBUL	12 F	54 F	Cloudy

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Cambodia: Truth or Consequences

We are once again not being told the truth about this war. And once again we are, all of us, suffering the consequences of dissembling—the disquiet which breeds dissent which prompts the congressional hearings which feed administration defensiveness; the breakdown of public trust and the imputations of disloyalty which fan debate; the political division which robs our efforts of their force by conveying irresolution to the enemy. The Nixon administration would have us believe that this is all the fault of the war critics, but those who have been around this vicious circle more than once in recent years are in little doubt about where the process begins. It begins with solemn pledges from the highest government officials which are not fulfilled. Then comes the fine print and the fancy rhetoric and the political flinching which cannot quite be put down—and probably shouldn't be—as lies or even calculated deceit, but yet have that look. And so the value of the next pledge depreciates.

What is a senator or a citizen to make, for example, of the current reassurances of a strictly limited American role in Cambodia? Only seven months ago the President told us there would be "no U.S. ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of our embassy in Phnom Penh" and yet, a day or so ago, an Associated Press photographer caught on film an American in combat dress running to a helicopter. The President tells us in June that there will be no U.S. advisers with Cambodian ground troops; in January they are discovered hovering just overhead in helicopters, calling in air strikes, and there are reports of "military equipment delivery teams" at work. In June, Mr. Nixon drew a careful distinction between U.S. air-interdiction missions specifically aimed against efforts to re-establish the Cambodian sanctuaries along the South Vietnam frontier and U.S. air support for South Vietnamese incursions into Cambodia. "There will be no U.S. air or logistics support," for those South Vietnamese operations, he declared emphatically. Yet, in January, the Secretary of Defense disavows "semantics" and taunts the Congress with the promise that "as far as Cambodia

is concerned... we will use air power, and as long as I am serving in this job, I will recommend that we use air power to supplement the South Vietnamese forces." The simple fact of the matter seems to be that we are using air power, including close-in support from helicopter gunships, not just in support of the South Vietnamese in Cambodia, but in support of embattled Cambodians as well, anywhere local American commanders see a need, to help the Cambodians with their own defense. And American military aid, of course, is no longer talked of in terms of \$5 million for "small arms and relatively unsophisticated weapons"; already, it has ballooned into a mammoth, across-the-board, \$250 million affair.

The administration has an easy answer to all this, of course, which is that it is not violating any laws or exceeding the letter of congressional restraints and while this may be technically true, it is beside the point. For if the President chooses to determine on his own that the fate of "Vietnamization" runs with the fate of Cambodia and that it all somehow relates to buying time for the safe withdrawal of American troops—if that is where we are now, by contrast with where we were in June—then he can probably get away with it, legally. But there is some fairly recent history that suggests this is an exceedingly dangerous business politically—and even militarily. The experience of the early days of President Johnson's stealthy expansion of our Vietnam effort surely tells us that. Yet Mr. Laird airily refuses to deal in "semantics" and lets it go at that.

We doubt, somehow, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will let it go at that when the hearings on Cambodia get under way. But we also hope that those proceedings do not bog down in raucous debate over congressional vs. presidential prerogatives. What we need to know now is what happened between June and January and how we got where we are in Cambodia and why, and where we are headed. If this administration has learned nothing else about Vietnam, it should have learned by now that the truth, whatever it is, will be easier to live with than the consequences of not telling it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Obote's Ouster in Uganda

In a pamphlet circulated to his governing party last year, President Milton Obote of Uganda declared that he was "perhaps the only African leader not afraid of a military takeover." This may have been wishful thinking in view of the coup that deposed him this week and the evident deterioration over the past months in his relations with Gen. Idi Amin, who has now taken over.

Mr. Obote blames foreign governments for his overthrow in absentia, but he does not have to look abroad. The main causes are surely to be found in the diverse elements, with their sharp ethnic, religious and regional differences, that make up Uganda's populace.

The army has made the familiar charges against Mr. Obote of corruption, tribalism and other favoritism in public appointments and he was doubtless vulnerable on these counts. But the claim that he had long ignored the army's demand for better living conditions was possibly more important in bringing on the coup.

Another charge, that Mr. Obote's policies

benefited "the rich, big men," is far-fetched. It is more likely that his effort in the last year to swing Uganda toward socialism with his "common man's charter" and the nationalization of industry provoked conservatives.

Uganda gained independence in 1962 under perhaps the most unworkable constitution bequeathed by Britain to any African state. With army backing, Mr. Obote used strong-arm methods to scrap a federal system and abolish the semi-autonomous kingdoms in 1966-67. He had tried apparently with little success since then to placate his opponents, particularly the Baganda, long favored by the British.

Fortunately, the old rivalry that could tear Uganda apart—between the southern Bantu majority, including the Baganda, and the Nilotic-speaking northerners from whom Mr. Obote came—does not seem to have figured in the coup in a major way. Many Baganda are doubtless glad Mr. Obote is gone but it may be too early—he is only 46—to count him out entirely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Question Marks in Poland

Gierek has returned to Warsaw from his difficult pacification mission in Stettin and Danzig (Gdansk). The question now is whether or not his mission has led to a stable change of mood in the turbulent Baltic cities. What Gierek achieved in these last few days will determine whether he succeeds, as he urgently needs to do, in dampening the social ferment which has continued during this past month, since the change in Warsaw's leadership, primarily because of the attitude of the shipyard workers.

The line taken by the self-aware workers in the Baltic cities has become a major point of orientation for all of Poland's workers. In the final analysis, their pacification will depend on whether the Polish party chief was able, during the talks in Stettin and Danzig, to make concrete and binding promises that he will be able to keep.

—From the *Nue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The New Men in Uganda

The news of a coup d'état in Kampala comes as a surprise only because it has been so long delayed. Ever since 1966 it has been apparent that Dr. Obote's position depended on the continued support of the army. Although the authors of Monday's coup can

find plenty of grievances to justify their action, the real reason for it was most probably their fear of the president's plans to strengthen the Lango element in the armed forces at the expense of other tribes.

The pattern of events is all too familiar in recent African history. The political, economic and social grievances behind army revolts such as this are generally very real; the ability of the new men to achieve their declared ends inevitably varies greatly. Uganda's new masters are little known outside their own country, and there will be no disposition to make a hard job any harder for them.

—From the *Times* (London).

Nixon's Program

The height of lying, on the part of Mr. Nixon, consists of presenting himself as the heir, the imitator of the American revolution of 200 years ago, while American imperialism intervenes everywhere in the world, often with arms, against people struggling for their independence. Sena, Muskie and McGovern consider that the United States should set a date for a total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam. This is what the [North] Vietnamese have vainly proposed for months at the Paris conference.

—From *L'Humanité* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 28, 1896

NEW YORK.—Mr. Thomas Platt issued a pronouncement this morning, scoring his enemies and divulging a most unhappy state of affairs in the Republican machine. He says that the conduct of the chiefs of the reform administration in New York is a thousand times more disgraceful than any known transaction of Tammany Hall. Bribery and corruption, he says, have stalked the streets day and night, and no man has been safe from the attacks of the city government.

Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1921

PARIS.—Actresses, sometimes, are not particular where they act. Footlights or not, the public is the thing. It often burges in the most unexpected places, as, for instance, the tea salon of a fashionable hotel, where during a the-dansant Mlle. Renouard and Mlle. Campbell engaged in a spiritual altercation. Mlle. Renouard is alleged to have struck her adversary in the face. The feud, it is understood, has lasted for some time.



Speeches and Realities

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—When you look into President Nixon's proposals for changing the power structure in Washington, three things are fairly obvious: (1) He is right in saying that the present organization of the federal government is inefficient; (2) he has a powerful case for centralizing the federal departments and agencies and for decentralizing the allocation of federal funds through "revenue-sharing"; (3) though this looks like a contradiction, but (3) it is fairly clear that there is a fundamental conflict of principle both about reorganization of the government and "revenue-sharing" not only in the Congress, but within the Nixon administration itself.

What Nixon has said in his State of the Union message is that the federal bureaucracy is inefficient, that "a sweeping reorganization of the executive branch is needed if the government is to keep up with the times and with the needs of the people," and that the states and cities, being closer to the people, must take more responsibility and have more money to deal independently with the different problems of their diverse communities.

Accord on Problem

As an analysis of the problem of government, there is general agreement on this. About his definition of the facts and the aspiration of his "revolutionary" goals, even his political opponents cannot fault him. But when you come down to the means by which he proposes to achieve his goals, there are deep and honest differences of opinion, and even of principle.

For example, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, comes from a part of the country that believes in states' rights and local control. But he also believes deeply in the principle that the people who spend the taxpayers' money should raise it, and also that people who don't have to raise the money but merely spend it are likely to be a little careless about what they spend.

But beyond this, Mills—though he would probably deny it—knows more than most men about the inefficiency and even corruption of local government, and is therefore a little wary about shoveling out federal funds to local officials to use as they like. He may be right or he may be wrong about this, but Wilbur Mills is a serious man, with deep convictions about human nature and political power, and equally thoughtful men like George Schulz in the White House respect not only his power but also his philosophy.

Serious Opposition

Nixon's proposals for the reorganization of the federal government are running into the same kind of serious opposition. He wants to leave the State, Treasury, Defense and Justice Departments as they are, but he suggests that all the other departments of the government be consolidated into four departments, of human relations, community development, natural resources, and economic development.

In theory, this is a good idea. The way things now are, the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture, and Interior, among others, are all dealing with parts of the same problem; but centralizing them by functions and subjects raises all kinds of new difficulties.

For example, the present departments are already so large that the

men in charge of them are overwhelmed. At last official count, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was an almost unmanageable empire with over 107,000 employees, and past secretaries like Abe Ribicoff and John Gardner were wondering whether it shouldn't be broken up into separate Departments of Health, Education and Welfare.

Likewise, agriculture has a staff of over 100,000, and the Department of the Interior has over 67,000, and the Department of Labor has over 10,000. What the President is saying is that all these departments are dealing with parts of the same problem, and that they should be reorganized by functions like human resources. But this might easily mean fewer departments with even larger and more unmanageable staffs, and this is what is worrying the men in Congress who have been listening to the President's "revolutionary" proposals.

Accordingly, there is an important difference between a State of the Union message and a policy. Nixon has identified what is wrong,

but it is not frivolous to insist, as the members of Congress have been insisting, that the administration get down to specifics of government reorganization and "revenue-sharing."

If you try to find out, for example, what the administration means by cutting back the government departments from "12 to eight," as the President said he wanted to do, and ask what departments or functions would be in the new human-resources department, in community development, natural resources, and economic development, nobody in the White House, no matter how high you go, can tell you what would go where.

This does not mean that the President was wrong in calling for reorganization of the federal government and for "revenue-sharing," but it does mean that the administration itself has not yet thought through the practical problems of its own suggestions. It has identified what is wrong, and identified its goals, but has not yet figured out how to get from where we are to where it wants us to go.

The Fox in Winter

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The country has not heard the end of the enormous innovations President Nixon wants to make—although his message on the State of the Union was the most radical proposal for restructuring our government that any President has offered in a very long time.

While he was still working on this remarkable message, the President also held a series of meetings with his Secretary of the Treasury-designate, John Connally. At that time, the White House was giving serious thought to mentioning the so-called value-added tax in the recent message.

Doing this would have rounded out the picture by specifying the means of much more serious revenue-sharing with the states and local governments. But it was impractical to do, because of the enormous complexity of this particular tax problem, and the physical impossibility of preparing a definite proposal for a value-added tax in the short time available.

Two things can now be stated, however, on unchallengeable authority. First, the President is now an enthusiastic convert to the idea of a value-added tax. He wants it partly to increase the federal revenues a bit, but above all as the key to radical tax reform.

Second, the upshot of the Nixon-Connally meetings was a firm presidential directive to Connally. As soon as he has been confirmed by the Senate, the new secretary of the Treasury is to start work with his department's experts on a root-and-branch revision of the entire system of federal taxation.

A New System

The idea is to start with a clean slate, and to design a brand new federal tax system. The value-added tax—an enormous revenue-raiser—will be one of the new system's centerpiece. But everything else will be changed as well. The word is that the President is now ready to explain his directive to Connally rather frankly, if anyone asks him about it. So the question now arises even more starkly than before: Why is the President planning so ambitious

and controversial a tax plan for presentation to Congress in an election year?

Political considerations, after all, are never far from the Nixonian mind. And you would not suppose, at first glance, that the President's re-election in 1972 could be aided by plunging the country into a tax system that would be a tremendous debate about taxes in the ten months before the voting.

But this would be a superficial judgment. In the first place, just about every state and local taxpayer, all over the country, is now threatened with new taxes, to keep his state, city, school district or whatever from slipping over the grim brink of bankruptcy.

Additional Purposes

Secondly, the value-added tax in the new system Connally is to design will be used for other purposes besides financing more generous federal revenue-sharing. It will be used, to begin with, to finance reasonable reductions in the present corporate and personal income taxes.

But that is by no means all. The President believes, absolutely correctly, that there is no place in the whole country where the old-fashioned property tax has not got thoroughly out of hand, except for the state of Washington. The property tax cannot get out of hand in Washington because the state constitution limits the tax to 40 mills per dollar of assessed valuation.

Thus the new federal tax system will include some form of relief for home-owners, particularly, who are now badly strained by the high property taxes they must pay. One way would be to let home-owners use their property taxes, not as a normal tax credit, but as a direct credit against the amount of federal income tax they have to pay.

All this is really something to think about. Add home-owners burdened by high property taxes to people burdened by existing income taxes. Then throw in the businessmen, who would like a lower corporate tax, and all the people, everywhere, with good

Letters

'An Arab Viewpoint'

Mohammed Hassan Heikal writes in "An Arab Viewpoint," JET, Jan. 14: "The Egyptian position on territory has been determined by thousands of years of history... Occupation forces have come and gone in our country—Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks and British—but our borders were unchanged." He seems to have overlooked one of the occupation forces, namely the Arabs themselves, coming after the Romans, and before the Turks. I assume that he is familiar with history, otherwise I would suggest he read the great Arab historian Hisham's history of the Arabs, Chapter 14, entitled, "Egypt, Tripoli and Barqah Acquired." This covers the Arab conquest of Egypt by Amir Ibn-Ali and Abdullah Ibn Sa'd Ibn-Abi-Sarh. For the benefit of others I quote, "All these considerations caused Arabian eyes to turn covetously towards the valley of the Nile quite early in the era of expansion. The conquest of Egypt falls within the period of systematic campaigning rather than casual raiding." And on the Arab capture of Alexandria: "The glad tidings were sent to Umar in al-Madinah... I have captured a city... I have seized therein 4,000 villas with 4,000 baths, 40,000 poll-tax-paying Jews—Hisham quoting another Arab, Ibn 'Abd-al-Wahab—according to Arabs, a large Jewish community existed in Egypt prior to the Arab invasion). So much for an episode, namely that of the Arab conquest of Egypt in the "thousands of years of history."

Mr. Heikal has always identified himself and Egypt as Egyptian, yet suddenly he derives Egyptian claims to the present boundaries by passing off the Arabs as the descendants of ancient Egypt whose land in turn was conquered by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, and Britons. This obviously is incongruous. Evidently Arab rights on Egypt are entirely derived from force of arms and conquest, as to a certain extent are those of the Israelis. What I have written should not be misinterpreted to detract from the obvious merits of his very useful article. I am convinced that Mr. Heikal does realize that today's tragic feud among Semites is being fully exploited by their enemies, the latter often posing as helpful friends. It is about time that some sense should come to both parties. I am convinced that also in this respect he could render an invaluable service. Finally, may I add that I am a born Protestant and Swede.

ANNA Z. DANIELSSON.

Frankfurt.

Cognac

There are a number of facts in Jonathan Mandala's article on Cognac (Jan. 12) which are based on incorrect information and need to be put right. It is true that the French President and Mr. Heikal are the first two among the six sub-districts of the Cognac area. However, there are good and bad cognacs throughout the whole area and the mere fact of a geographical position is by no means a sufficient guarantee of quality.

For generations it has been our policy to buy the best cognacs available. Thus last year Hennessy, Martell and Courvoisier bought 70 percent of all the cognac sold by the producers of the Grande

and Petite Champagne areas. Some of the larger merchants have done away with the "Fine Champagne" appellation on their labels, but this is absolutely not to "simplify" production problems. Fine Champagne requires exactly the same time and age as no more than any other cognac; besides, Fine Champagne has absolutely no guarantee of quality itself.

You quote Mr. Heikal-Dubouche as stating that there are efforts "to degrade and standardize a unique product." How can this be stated the three above-mentioned firms are currently shipping 65 percent of the older-quality cognacs shipped to work markets. We maintain very large stocks of cognacs to enable us to ship various qualities at a much older age than is required by local legislation. This explains the high price that has to be paid by the customer for the best reputed cognac. World sales are not increasing by 15 percent annually but by an average of between 6 percent and 7 percent, which is generally considered as quite a remarkably growth rate.

One cannot say that there is a shortage of the best cognacs, particularly when we have experienced good harvests over the last few years and an absolutely all-time record in 1970. It is an established custom as well as a fact that the oldest and largest firms in Cognac have always received, and continue to receive, first choice when the growers come to present their samples of cognac brandy. Local business is largely governed by tradition and by the excellent relations between generations of growers and the head buyers and blenders of the large firms. The guarantee of continuity and mutual faithfulness are two very important elements of our policy. In point of fact, one could say that quality should not be sacrificed when, at the start, a right type of wine is then of cognac has been selected to be aged properly in the right type of oak cask, in the right atmosphere, to be finally blended in the right manner so as to develop the different qualities of each component.

KILLIAN HENNESSY,
Chairman of the Board,
Société des Hennessy & Co.
Cognac, France.

France and Spain

James Goldborough's account of President Pompidou's Jan. 2 news conference missed the point entirely relative to Spain. He failed to report what was "never a real crisis" in the relations between Madrid and Paris over *l'affaire Burgos*. The French president called Spain was of the "biggest," one of the most "illustrious" and "noble" nations of Europe. Mr. Pompidou refers to Spain on three other occasions during his fourth news conference since becoming president of France and his remarks can only further Franco-Spanish relations.

Is it Mr. Goldborough or is it Pompidou who is guilty of "managing the news" as far as Spain is concerned?

JOHN PAUL PAINE.

Madrid.

One of Mr. Pompidou's references to Spain during his press conference was the following: "I am only deploring that the Spanish government felt it necessary to allow the irritation that it might have felt due to the coverage of the Burgos trial by this or that [French] organ of information." He has managed the relations between the two nations.—Ed.

America's Ideals

There was a time when in United States, a shining example stood for ideals only superficially tarnished by its overwhelming might. There was much to prove it. For millions the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers was a continuing living inspiration. Absolute power was believed to be absolutely just. Now? Horrifying. A few hundred people have been slaughtered or maimed with dishonoring efficiency, with no end in sight. Hypocritical, newly coined definitions, far from hiding reality, unveil man-made calamity to its full extent. The Nixon administration has succeeded in making perfect clear how the case of the Free World can be weakened. May the United States return to noble traditions.

COUNT OBERDORFF.

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HEAVY-DUTY STREET CLEANING—Police in Reggio Calabria directing bulldozers in clearing up the barri-

cadés set up by demonstrators. Rioting broke out anew in support of making the city the capital of the region.

Low Violence in 7th Day of Reggio Strike

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, 27 (Reuters).—Police and demonstrators clashed again today in the riot-torn southern Italian city during a seven-day-old strike.

Monitors, demanding that the city should be named capital of Calabria region, attacked police and began dismantling barriers erected during the night. Police repelled the demonstrators with tear gas and bricks. Most of the demonstrators are students, police said.

The general strike is the fourth in the city during the six months. Each has been accompanied by violent and often bloody demonstrations during which four people have died and 100 have been injured.

Trouble Follows Elections

The trouble started after last month's regional elections which elected the Calabria administration and the 160,000 citizens of Reggio found that the smaller city of Catanzaro had been named the provisional capital. Shops, bars, offices, banks and schools have now been closed for several days. Public transport is paralyzed. Schools are empty and strikers are on strike.

Strikers have announced a week-long strike—a stoppage which they say will last until Reggio is declared the capital.

There was also fighting on a street in the city which split the town into two rival camps. There was another general strike in the central Italian town of Catanzaro, originally designated capital of the Calabria region, over a split in administrative responsibilities for the region with Reggio Calabria, which also claims to be capital.

French General Rare Visit HQ of NATO

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Michel Fourquet today paid his first visit to the French headquarters of NATO since the late Charles de Gaulle drove in French soil nearly four years ago.

Fourquet, planned weeks ago, was seen as a sign of the new French attitude toward NATO. There has been no longer that President Giscard d'Estaing's government is taking back into full cooperation the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Fourquet arrived just as NATO commanders were starting a week of command post exercises and maneuvers called "NATO 71." These are held every year. French units some join NATO forces in exercises. Fourquet had nothing to say about the exercises.

Fourquet was in Belgium on a visit to NATO officials.

The Smoker in 4 Years Trying to Quit in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A study by the British Medical Association today revealed that four people in 100 who started smoking in the weeks since the report red.

18 percent of those who started smoking in the weeks since the report red. The study, which also revealed that four people in 100 who started smoking in the weeks since the report red.

Wedding Guests Take Fire Engine For Joy Ride

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Three guests at a firehouse wedding reception drove off with a fire engine and damaged 30 parked cars before officers brought the merry ride to a halt, police said.

The three came rumbling up a ten-block area in northeast Philadelphia Saturday night with the \$28,000 pump-and-hose truck. The swing of the vehicle up the street left strewn firefighting equipment and 30 damaged parked cars in its wake, but there were no injuries.

Police reported Paul Marra, 18; Michael Blatteau, 20, and an unidentified youth apparently slipped away from the wedding reception area, raised the engine-house doors, and took the red vehicle.

Venice Completes Step To Beatify John XXIII

VENICE, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Preliminary proceedings for the beatification of Pope John XXIII, which had lasted almost three years, were completed yesterday.

Results of the local investigations into the life of the late Pope-patriarch of Venice until his election as Pontiff in 1958—were signed by the present patriarch, Agostino Casaroli, and will now be sent to Rome, which will consider them as part of the canonization process. Pope John died in 1963. Beatification is often the first step toward being canonized as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church—a process, which can take many decades.

Recall of British Fords LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Britain's Ford Motor Co. announced yesterday that it is recalling 25,000 of its new Ford cars for a check on their front suspension. About 12,000 of the cars have been exported.

Scientists Say Venus Landing Puts Russia Ahead in Space

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—In setting a spacecraft on Venus and getting back signals, the Soviet Union has pulled into first place in planetary exploration, several American space scientists said yesterday.

A few expressed skepticism. They pointed to the fact that the landing announcement was 42 days late in coming and asked, "Why?" But most answered, "Russian pride," especially since the Russians were wrong about interpreting radio signals—including signals from Venus—a few times before.

The Russians succeeded marvelously, the Homer J. Stewart of the California Institute of Technology, said, "like building a submarine that would not only withstand pressures over a mile deep, but also stand up to a temperature of nearly 1,000 degrees."

The formidable craft they built is probably standing intact on Venus still, in the view of Dr. Stewart, an advanced-studies adviser to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"I think this is probable," he said. "I wouldn't be surprised if its batteries or some of its electronics are dead. Batteries are heavy, and you have to carry a lot of them if you want them to operate a long time."

What kind of spacecraft should one build to brave Venusian conditions?

One initially lowered by something like a stainless-steel mesh parachute that would not burn up, Dr. Stewart and other scientists said.

One with a thick skin of stainless steel or some other heat-resistant metal—chromium alloy, plus interior insulation.

One that might be spherical—or so shaped with modifications, perhaps like a sphere flattened at top and bottom—to resist the crushing atmospheric pressure, equivalent to that of 6,000 feet under the sea.

H. M. Ainsworth, 86, in Paris; Automobile Industry Pioneer

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Henry Mann Ainsworth, 86, a pioneer of the automobile industry, died here Sunday.

Mr. Ainsworth joined the Hotchkiss company in Paris in 1904 and retired in 1949, but remained on the board as a technical adviser. He volunteered for service in the British Army in 1914, rising to the rank of captain, and also was decorated with the British Military Medal, Inter-Allied Medal and the Star of Mons.

In 1918 he was released from active duty to start a factory in Coventry making Hotchkiss machine guns. In 1919 the factory was retooled and was the first to mass-produce automobile engines in England.

Mr. Ainsworth returned to Paris in 1923 and built a factory producing Hotchkiss cars. The firm also produced a light tank and sold more than 2,000 tanks to the French government.

Started St. Denis Plant Mr. Ainsworth was a friend of Louis Renault, Gabriel Voisin, André Citroën and Paul Panhard. He created the St. Denis works of Hotchkiss, where he became technical director, then chairman and general manager. Between the wars, Hotchkiss cars won the Monte Carlo rally three years in succession.

Spray-Can Nerve Gas On Munich Airport List MUNICH, Jan. 27 (AP).—Police at the Munich-Riem airport have added spray cans to the list of things to watch for in searching passengers for possible weapons.

The Bavarian State Interior Ministry said the measure was taken in the wake of rumors that Arab guerrillas plan to use spray cans filled with nerve gas in future airline hijacking attempts.

Channel Tunnel Inches Forward

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Plans for a Channel tunnel linking Britain and France took a step forward today with the announcement of a new agreement between the French and British transport ministers.

The French Transport Ministry said the two ministers had agreed that their governments should soon enter a written agreement with a private financing group which proposes to build the tunnel.

The agreement would permit technical studies that must be completed before construction of the tunnel can start.

Truman Improving, Wants to Go Home

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Former President Harry S. Truman, admitted to a hospital last Thursday with severe stomach pains, is regaining strength and wants to go home, a research hospital spokesman said today.

Mr. Truman's physician, Dr. Wallace Graham, said the apparent cause of the 89-year-old former President's abdominal trouble was a slight blockage of the large intestine, which was causing irritation. The hospital gave no indication as to when Mr. Truman might be released.

If Willy Answers, Just Say 'Prosit!'

BONN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has sent two bottles of schnapps to Willy Brandt because his namesake, listed in the Bonn telephone directory, has been receiving a steady flow of official phone calls.

The bottles were meant as a "toast" from one Willy to another, an accompanying message said.

Morton Endorsed To Head Interior

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Senate Interior Committee unanimously recommended yesterday that the Senate confirm President Nixon's nomination of former Rep. Rogers Morton, R., Md., to be Interior Secretary. Mr. Morton is also a former Republican national chairman.

The committee endorsement came after ten minutes of deliberation following two days of public hearings on Mr. Morton's fitness to serve in the cabinet post having jurisdiction over the nation's natural resources.

During his final day of testimony, Mr. Morton promised to protect the Alaskan tundra from possible oil damage and said he had disposed of all his financial holdings, including Oil Royal and 200 shares of Standard Oil of Indiana, that might raise questions of conflict of interest.

Kaboom

ELVINS, Mo., Jan. 27 (UPI).—Delano Walker told police yesterday that he had become tired of people stealing logs from his home. So he hollowed out four pieces of firewood and filled them with fireworks and sticks of dynamite. Two of the logs were stolen last weekend.

Taxes Are Said to Crush Opposition

Chile Curbing Free Press, Latin Unit Says

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27.—Chile under leftist President Salvador Allende has become an oppressive state and is moving rapidly toward becoming totalitarian, Julio de Mesquita, chairman of the Press Freedom Committee of the Inter-American Press Association, asserted here yesterday.

In a report to the executive committee of the IAPA meeting here, Mr. Mesquita said Mr. Allende had made insistent statements that his government would defend and broaden press freedom. But the actions of his government have confirmed the worst fears of IAPA, he said.

Chile's new security law and fiscal legislation have given the government weapons to silence or destroy opposition newspapers. The fear these weapons has generated was reflected in the fact that only two newspapers, the Christian Democrat party newspaper *La Prensa* and the influential *El Mercurio* have dared to criticize the government.

Crushing Taxes Cited New taxes are crushing the information media as they are crushing all private enterprises, said Mr. Mesquita. Strikes encouraged by the government have paralyzed publishing houses and magazines. The Zigan publishing house, the most important in Chile, is in a very precarious position, said Mr. Mesquita.

He said the Chilean government is not willing to tolerate any active opposition from the press, radio or television.

El Mercurio, which recently published accusations that the Chilean Communist party had launched a campaign to silence the press, is now being taxed so heavily that it may cease publication in a few months.

Radio Minería, a station that supported the Christian Democrats, has been suspended and radio commentator Rafael Orero, who had been publicly criticized by Mr. Allende, has had many radio stations cancel his contracts to avoid retaliation from the government.

IAPA Chief Notes Concern

Mr. Mesquita's report, presented to the executives in closed session, was released by IAPA President M. S. do Mascimento Brito of Rio's *Jornal do Brasil*, who said that events in Chile are causing IAPA more concern than those in any other Latin American country.

Mr. Mesquita, who is also a Brazilian, said that since he was appointed chairman of the Press Freedom Committee in October, he has sent aides to countries all over South and Central America to study press conditions. He said complete press freedom exists only with democratic governments.

But he added: "The overall view is so gloomy I would dare to cite only three Latin American countries where the mechanisms of representative democracy function completely. These are Costa Rica, Venezuela and Colombia."

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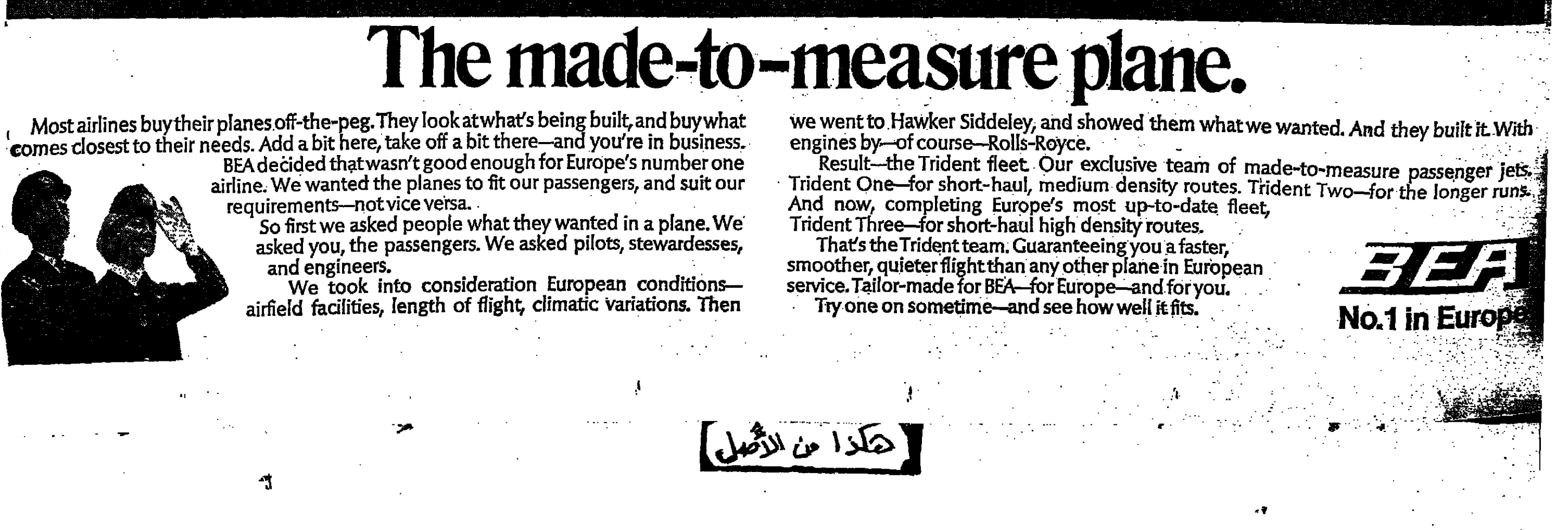
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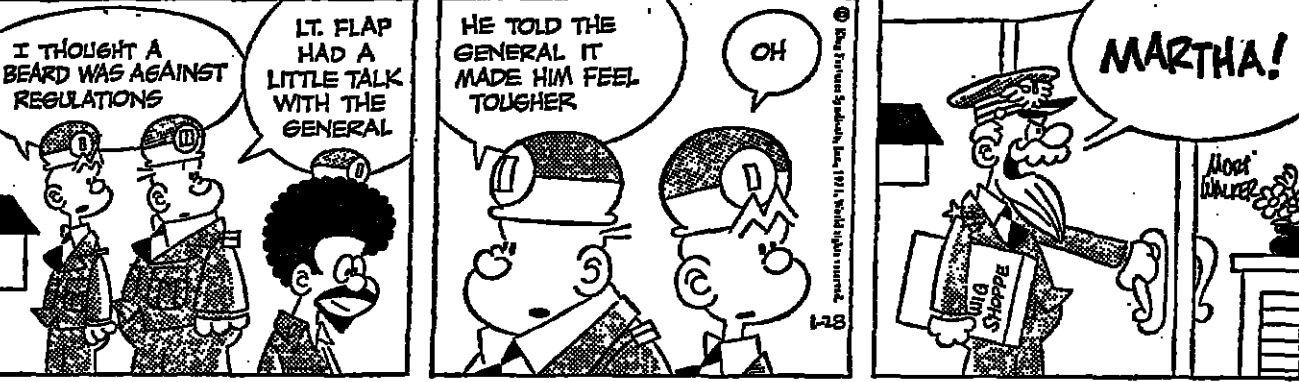
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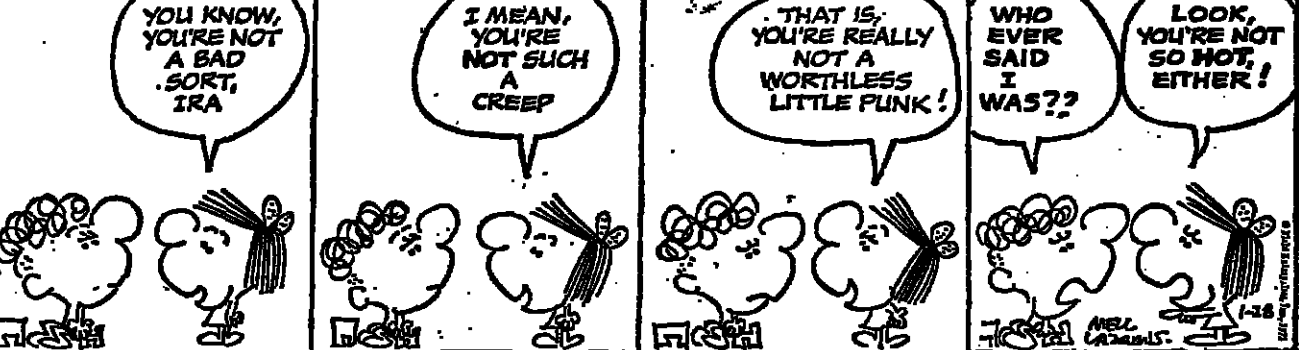
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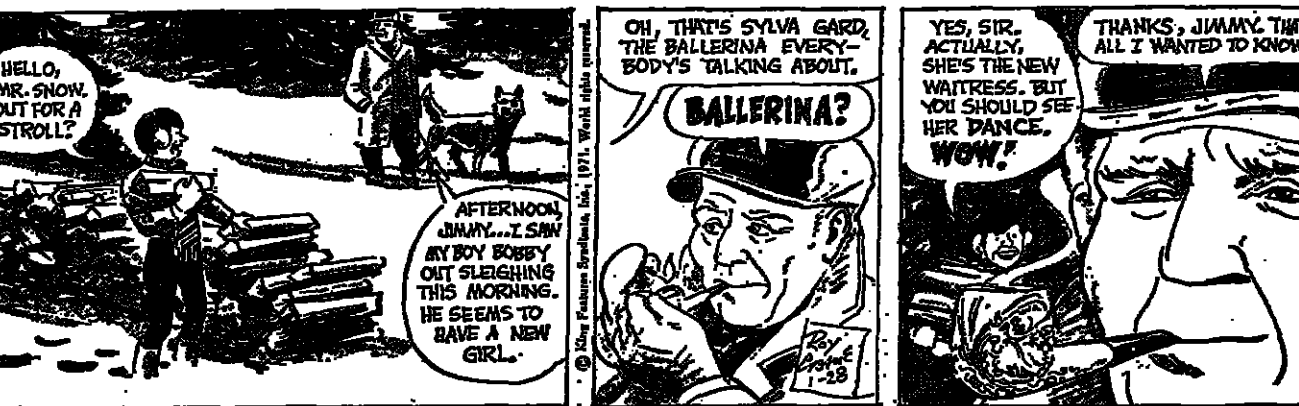
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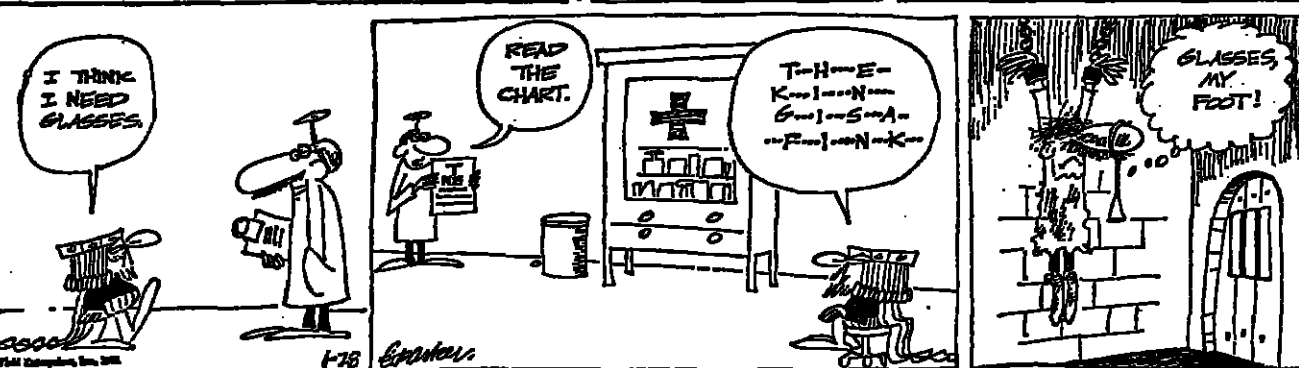
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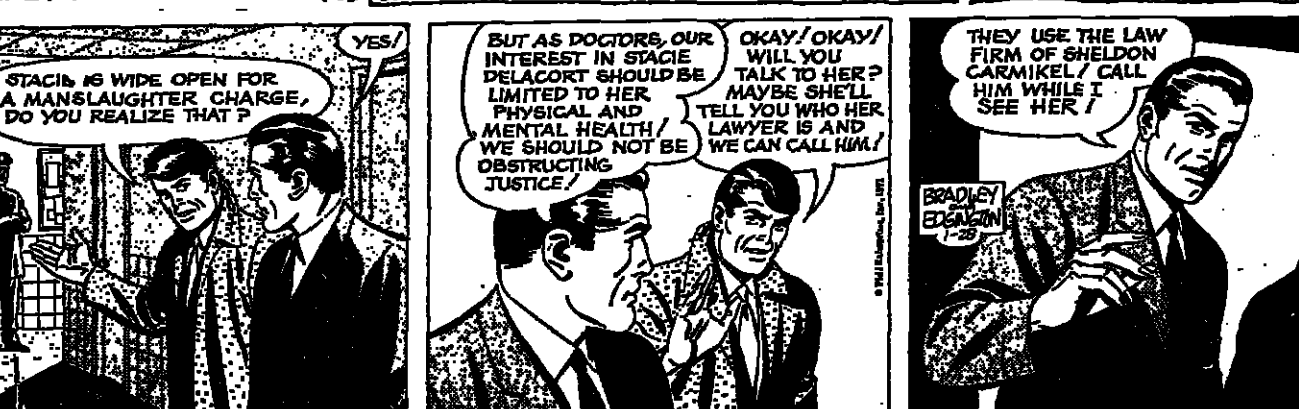
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Consider the dilemma of North in the diagrammed deal. He has used Stayman in response to one no-trump and discovered that his partner has no major suit. What should he do next?

As it happens, three no-trump is the winning bid, and any higher game contract would be in jeopardy. This is because South has strength in spades. But suppose South is weak in spades, with the same distribution:

play is needed in diamonds. South crosses to dummy with a club lead, being careful to preserve a third entry in the suit, and leads a low diamond. Again, if East puts up his ace South can count nine tricks. So East plays low and the queen wins. South then shifts back to hearts, establishing his ninth trick in that suit before the defenders have been able to utilize their spades.

Now three no-trump is headed for immediate defeat while six clubs is a near-certainly and six diamonds a good contract. Using standard methods, North has to guess. If he guesses wrongly he can find himself going down in a game when he could have made a different game or even a slam.

The North-South hands were presented by Paul Linkins of Israel as a "Test Your Play" problem in the Bridge World magazine. If he understands avoidance play, South can insure nine tricks against any distribution.

The only lead that troubles South is a spade, and at the first trick he captures East's jack with the king. An early spade return from East is obviously a danger. South must therefore arrange so that if East wins a trick he must win it in a wasteful fashion.

The first move is to enter dummy with a club lead. The next lead is a low heart, and if East puts up the ace South has nine sure tricks.

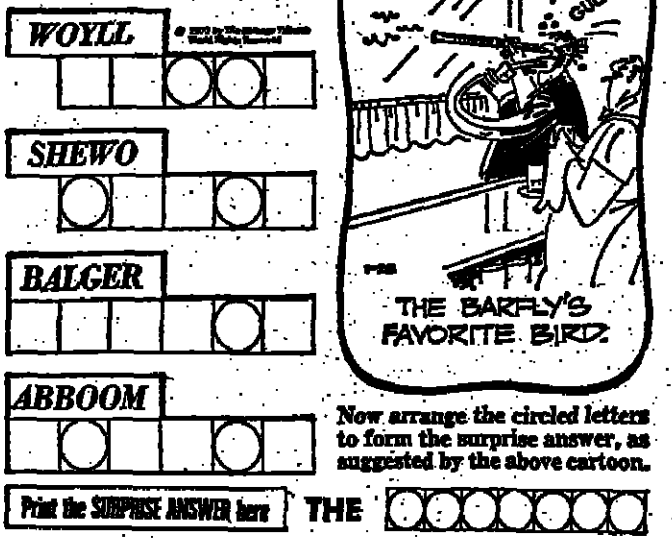
East therefore ducks and the heart jack wins. Now a similar

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXULT MOURN CRABBY PIRACY Answer: Knocks down a down good salary - INCOME TAX

BOOKS

THE FRYING PAN

By Tony Parker. Basic Books. 222 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

TONY Parker is a virtuoso of the tape recorder, and one of the most skilled interviewers in existence. He is a deeply compassionate man who makes it his business to draw attention to the plight of those whom society has shunned or abandoned. This he does implicitly rather than explicitly, by allowing his characters to speak for themselves and to tell their own stories in their own words. Many of the people whom he has interviewed and who have appeared in his previous seven books would be considered by psychiatrists to be so inarticulate or withdrawn from human contact as to be almost inaccessible. But Tony Parker has a wonderful capacity for making contact with such people. Two recent books, "The Hidden World of Sex Offenders" and "People of the Streets" illustrate this capacity particularly well. The first is a study of sex offenders, a category of persons usually shunned even by other criminals. The second is an examination of seven characters who have been labeled "The Streets": a night watchman, a car washer, a pavement artist, and so on. Both are masterpieces of interviewing.

This latest book is in a slightly different category from the others, but equally enthralling. Grenson Underwood is Britain's first psychiatric prison. Tony Parker was given a free hand to "explore" the prison with whoever he wished, for as long and as frequently as he wished, without supervision or subsequent censorship. Such liberty on the part of the establishment is a recent phenomenon. The interviews recorded here not only include criminals, but also prison officers, their wives, and other members of the staff. It is a tribute to Tony Parker's breadth of understanding that he can sympathize with their problems as well as with those of the prisoners.

It was in 1939 that two distinguished psychiatrists made an official report to the Home Secretary, in which the provision of a psychiatric prison was urged, both for the investigation and for the treatment of selected offenders. Twenty-three years later Grenson was opened.

Of the criminals themselves, Tony Parker gives us a wide range of interviews, covering murderers, sexual offenders, confidence men (the English term is "false pretender"), recidivist thieves and others. Violent men, weak men, hopeful men and hopeless men. Have they anything in common? Only, perhaps, alienation, not only from society, but from those ties of affection, and understanding from others, which, for most of us, both make sense of life and also deter us from committing those injuries to other people which we call crimes.

Take "Norman" for instance. Thirty-one, two life sentences for repeated sexual offenses; propping up his shaky masculinity with push-ups and other exercises. Father unknown; stepfather violent. Fostered at 8; approved school at ten; Borstal

Dr. Anthony Storr, a psychoanalyst, is the author of "Integrity of the Person" and "Human Aggression." wrote this review for World, the literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

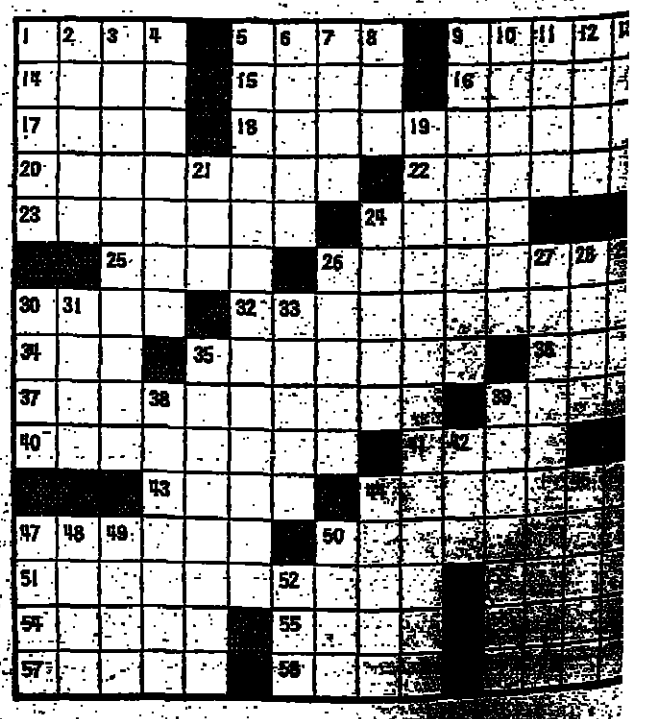
1 Food fish
5 Ending for gab
9 Meager
14 Sharpen
15 Table spread
16 Musical group
17 Three to a side
18 Cheat in a way
20 Ran a meeting
22 "Land of the free"
23 Kaitai
24 Pain
25 Parched
26 Vocal trio
30 Light-bulb word
32 Type of salesman
34 Baba
35 Features of clown's feet
36 Place for notes: Abbr.
37 Performances
38 Comedy
40 Photography plate
41 Say one's thank—

DOWN

1 Boniques
2 Beautiful woman
3 Preceding in time
4 Mean item
5 Nutritionist's concern
6 Young gel
7 Sesame product
8 High crag
9 Lively movements
10 Mapped
11 Artery: Prefix

43 Snow field
44 Abandon
47 In — (in kind)
49 Embark
51 Cassini's field
52 N.Y. theater
54 Sluggish
55 Penmanship
56 Retain
57 Plaster of Paris
58 Automotive name
59 Being: Lat.
60 Being: Lat.

12 Almost
13 Ash, for one
19 V.I.P.-treatment
21 Here, in Paris
24 Wading bird
26 From head
27 Clammy
28 Ripped
29 Unbridled
30 Alert
31 Sheltered
32 Pointed ear
33 Start-acting
34 Rockets, in an apple
35 Gang
36 Position
37 Staged
38 Instruments
39 Storehouse
40 Gulp
41 Corn bread
42 Scottish firm
43 Waterproof
44 "Can't be"



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World Cup, Snow Return to France

By Bernard Kirsch

MEGEVE, France, Jan. 27.—The World Cup races return to France tomorrow with too many French skiers. That has always seemed to be the case this season.

When the men go downhill here Friday morning there will probably be too much snow for good skiing. That has never been the case since the cup races began in Sestriere, Italy, Dec. 12.

In fact, last week there was so little snow here—where the men were scheduled to meet—and in St. Gervais—women's territory—that there was some rescheduling.

So tomorrow: The women's downhill of St. Gervais will be held in La Loupe, in the Alps Maritimees and about a six-hour drive from here. Of course there is now snow in St. Gervais.

The Schedule

Friday: The men's downhill in the Grand Prix de Megeve will be held in Megeve, and in the afternoon, the women will race in the St. Gervais special slalom—surprise!—in St. Gervais.

Saturday: The men's special slalom of Megeve will be held in St. Gervais.

Sunday: The men's downhill of Hahnenkamm, Austria, will be in Megeve. Last week there wasn't enough snow in Hahnenkamm. The French Alps are now blanketed in snow and there is even enough snow in La Loupe, where the French women dominated today's trials. Although no official times were kept, France's Françoise Machi, second in the women's World Cup standings with 87 points, led the trials, followed by cup leader Michèle Jacot, also of France. Miss Jacot has 118 points. Others who did well today were Anne-Marie Proell of Austria, third in the point standing with 88 and Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Vt.

U.S. women have done well in the St. Gervais meet in the past, with Kiki Cutter winning the special slalom last year and Miss Cochran finishing a respectable 12th in 1969. Miss Cutter's victory was the last for a U.S. woman in World Cup competition. After this weekend, there will be six more weekends—that is, if there is snow.

In Megeve today some of the men skiers—the two-man Spanish team for example—had to stop after two hours of morning training because the thickly covered course was hard to follow in the fog. An over-abundance of French skiers might have also been a bit too dazzling.

Instead of the usual ten competitors, the French will have 20 men in the downhill and 30 in the special slalom and "There will be about 20 women, too, in each women's competition," said Gaston Perrot, the trainer of the French team. The host country of a cup meet may field ten skiers whether or not they have enough Federation International de Ski points and another ten if they have sufficient points.

The French can fill about five teams. It will give the French B team members a chance to preview their future.

"That is the French system in skiing. Winners breeding winners," said the head U.S. ski coach, Willy Schaeffer. "Whenever there is a gap created, they have someone to fill it."

There are no French gaps now. They have five men in the top 13 for World Cup standing. Jean-Victor Augert leads with 163 points. Henri Duvillard is second with 95. Patrick Russel is fourth with 85. Bernard Orcel is tenth with 49 and Alain Penz, who has been making his move during the last two weeks, is 13th with 35.

Examining Terrain

Today's fog did not stop the French team, nor the Americans, from spending 8-1/2 hours going over the terrain. The French, possibly the return of Karl Schranz of Austria was added incentive. Schranz, the cup winner last year, missed last week's meet in Austria because of an ankle injury. If he were to miss Megeve, he would lose all chance of winning the cup. He is now tied for sixth place with Harald Rofner of Austria at 49 points. Schranz won last year's downhill here.

The Americans will have seven men here and five women in the La Loupe and St. Gervais races. It might be their last bit of skiing. European skiers are going to North America for three cup events. There is a meeting scheduled for Murren, Switzerland, but the weatherman has just about said, "Forget it." Snow in the winter?



SNOW BUGGY—Swede Ove Andersson and Briton David Stone corner the leading Alpine Renault in rally today.

Monte Carlo Rally

Andersson, Three Alpines Lead After Second Stage

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Ove Andersson of Sweden and Briton David Stone in a French Alpine Renault kept the lead for the third straight day today in what drivers describe as the toughest Monte Carlo Rally in more than ten years.

As the crews battled along the icy second stage of the rally in the French Alps, a blizzard forced 142 of the 177 stage starters out of the running. Of the 35 survivors, only 30 were expected to tackle the final seven speed trials tomorrow night, officials said.

The Alpine Renault team is a heavy favorite to take its first Monte Carlo rally. All six of the works cars are in the top 11—including the top three places.

European rally champion Jean-Claude Andruet of France was in second position at 31 seconds behind Andersson. Another Frenchman, Jean-Luc Thierier, was third another nine seconds behind.

Forsche Is 4th

Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard is fourth, 1:08 behind the leader, and appears the only hope to break the French grip on the event. Waldegard will be going for his third consecutive victory and a fourth for the German Porsches.

Drivers returned from their 26 hour ordeal high up in the Alps to Chambéry, France, and back with tales of blizzards, ice and mountain passes with no visibility. "The worst for ten years," said veteran Rauno Aaltonen of Finland.

Andersson, who never lost his lead on any of the nine speed tests during the night, said he thought he could win "if the car keeps going."

The Top Six

Italian Sandro Munari in a works Lancia held on in fifth place, while Aaltonen completed the top six in one of the two Missan Datsuns from Japan.

Hannu Werner of West Germany took over the lead in the Ladies' competition during the night by some four minutes over French girl Marie-Claude Beaumont.

The surviving crews will rest until starting the final stage—an eight night run in the mountains behind Monte Carlo—tomorrow night.

Boxing—A Woodland Hills, Calif., matchmaker, scheduled for Feb. 10-21 in Lahore, Pakistan, has been postponed because of anti-Indian feeling in the country, an International Hockey Federation spokesman said at Brussels. Violent protests were feared over India's participation in the 15-nation tournament.

The spokesman said Pakistan requested a postponement until September, the granting of which by the federation is just a formality.

The world field hockey tournament, scheduled for Feb. 10-21 in Lahore, Pakistan, has been postponed because of anti-Indian feeling in the country, an International Hockey Federation spokesman said at Brussels. Violent protests were feared over India's participation in the 15-nation tournament.

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The New York Rangers traded Syl Apps of their Omaha farm club to Pittsburgh for the Penguin's Glen Sather, a strongman and penalty killer.

The Penguins have the right to purchase Apps, who is yet unnamed, at a later date. Apps, 23, is considered a future star.

NHL Result

Tuesday's Game

Chicago 3 (Stapleton, Pappin, B. Hull), Vancouver 3 (Cormack, Cullen, Bobby Hull). Chicago led 2-0 at 10:00, 3-0 at 11:00, 3-1 at 12:00, 3-2 at 13:00, 3-3 at 14:00, 3-4 at 15:00, 3-5 at 16:00, 3-6 at 17:00, 3-7 at 18:00, 3-8 at 19:00, 3-9 at 20:00, 3-10 at 21:00, 3-11 at 22:00, 3-12 at 23:00, 3-13 at 24:00, 3-14 at 25:00, 3-15 at 26:00, 3-16 at 27:00, 3-17 at 28:00, 3-18 at 29:00, 3-19 at 30:00, 3-20 at 31:00, 3-21 at 32:00, 3-22 at 33:00, 3-23 at 34:00, 3-24 at 35:00, 3-25 at 36:00, 3-26 at 37:00, 3-27 at 38:00, 3-28 at 39:00, 3-29 at 40:00, 3-30 at 41:00, 3-31 at 42:00, 3-32 at 43:00, 3-33 at 44:00, 3-34 at 45:00, 3-35 at 46:00, 3-36 at 47:00, 3-37 at 48:00, 3-38 at 49:00, 3-39 at 50:00, 3-40 at 51:00, 3-41 at 52:00, 3-42 at 53:00, 3-43 at 54:00, 3-44 at 55:00, 3-45 at 56:00, 3-46 at 57:00, 3-47 at 58:00, 3-48 at 59:00, 3-49 at 60:00, 3-50 at 61:00, 3-51 at 62:00, 3-52 at 63:00, 3-53 at 64:00, 3-54 at 65:00, 3-55 at 66:00, 3-56 at 67:00, 3-57 at 68:00, 3-58 at 69:00, 3-59 at 70:00, 3-60 at 71:00, 3-61 at 72:00, 3-62 at 73:00, 3-63 at 74:00, 3-64 at 75:00, 3-65 at 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